NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1892.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

BALFOUR NOT A SUCCESS AS LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. sters and Indifference Cause Much

Loss of Time-A Short Life for the New French Ministry Predicted-The British Army in a Very Bad Way-Mrs, Ochorne Will Throw Horself on the Court's Merey-The Restoration of Shakespeare's Church-Baby Farming Atractites-Tomp tations That Besst Professional Strong Mon-The Talk of the Theatres.

Copyright, 1892, by Tan Sun Printing and Publishing Ame

LONDON, Feb. 27.-Mr. Balfour's blundering management at the House of Commons has caused serious delay to public business this week. The whole of Thursday night was cosupled by a debate on the Scotch Money bill, and it was not until nearly nidnight that Balfour discovered that the bill should have been introduced in what is technically known as Committee of the Whole. The House night was entirely wasted, therefore, as the bill will have to be brought in again, and the members of the opposition are not likely to forego the malicious delight of repeating their speeches of last night.

An innocent little motion authorizing the use of a State subsidized school room for public meetings at certain times and under certain conditions was moved from the Liberal benches and opposed by the Government, but after five hours' debate. Balfour was com-pelled to promise to bring in a bill embodying the principle of the resolution. Even in such a small matter as the wording of the resolution expelling Decobain, the fugitive member for Belfast, Balfour managed to put himself in a humiliating position. The resolution was couched in atrociously bad and ungrammatical English, and Balfour had to accept an amended version from his old enemy. Thomas Sexton. In other and smaller matters Balfour is demonstrating his unfitness for the leadership. He is constantly late in his arrival at the House, delegates to others the answers to questions to which the leader is expected to replay, shirks routine work, and is prone to give needless offence alike to friends

Some say that Balfour is bored, that his fine soul is offended by the sordidness of Parlia-mentary life, and that he requires the stimulas of Gladstone's presence and opposition to restore him to himself. It is more likely that Balfour is oppressed by a sense of the unreality of his position. There is reason to believe that at the Cabinet Council held on last Saturday the Ministers decided what bills would be proceeded with and fixed the approximate date for the general election. If that be so, Balfour knows that his leadership will be of brief duration, for it is an open secret that not one Minister doubts that the general election will result in Gladstone's return to power. In these circumstances it is not surprising that Balfour should be careless and his followers despondent, and that the feeling should have become general on the Tory side that the sooner the suspense is ended by an appeal to the country the better. The Irish Local Government bill has been printed. It contains seventy-eight clauses and affords boundless opportunities for "ob-struction." The Irish Education bill, which has else been introduced this week, contains some objectionable features, but it is essen-

tially a compromise measure, and as such the

Government can pass it into law if they really

desire to do so.

Mr. Chaplin, on behalf of the Government, has submitted to Parliamenta useful measure, designed to revive the moribund class of yeomen or small freeholders by helping them to buy farms up to fifty acres in extent. The chief defect of the bill is the absence of the principle of compulsion and the lack of compulsory powers, which has made the so-called Allotments act practically a failure. The lat-ter measure was intended to benefit agricultural laborers by empowering local bodies to acquire lands, cut it up into small plots, and let it to steady men at reasonable rents; but in most places these local bodies, composed largely of landowners, declined to take advan tage of the act, and no one was able to compel them to move, while in some districts th owners of land refused to sell or demanded exorbitant prices for their property. It is feared that Chaplin's scheme partly fail from similar causes if it should pass in its present form The Liberals have given the bill a very friendly reception, but they will endeavor to improve it by the addition of compulsory clauses and in other ways. If they should fai the bill will be allowed to pass and the Liberals will wait for a more favorable oppor-tunity for amending it. With all its faults, however, this small holdings bill is the longes step in the direction of agrarian reform in England ever taken by the Tories, and no dis-credit attaches to its authors, from the fact that it is directly due to the conferment of the parliamentary franchise upon agricultural laborers by the Liberals in 1885. Hodge has now a vote, and both political parties believe

t will be given to the highest bidder. The Government has promised to afford facilities for a discussion upon Chilian affairs. The Irish members will take a leading part in the debate, with a view to clearing up certain matters, at present obscure, relative to to intrigues carried on by British subjects and British officials-against Minister Egan But it is understood that no complaint will be made against Mr. Kennedy, the Britisl Minister.

The Ministerial crisis in Paris has only just concluded, and in a manner which may lead to its revival very shortly. Senator Loubet, the new Premier, held the office of Public Works five years ago, but everybody had for gotten the fact, and nobody dreamed until to day that he would be suddenly called to the head of affairs. It is the fashion to predict a short life for every new French Ministry, and the present occasion is no exception. Three months is the span of life generally predicted

Over a year ago the constant complaints re-

specting the inefficiency of the British army compelled the Government to appoint a com mittee of inquiry. The committee took a enormous mass of evidence, upon which it drew up a report which has this week beer presented to Parliament, after an ineffectual effort by the Government to suppress it or de ay its publication. The report affords full justification for the critics, and, in conse quence, is calculated to cause serious public slarm. It does not require overmuch perspi eacity or expert knowledge to see that the trouble is largely due to the necessity for keeping a large army in Indir virtually upon a permanent war footing, the need of which is constantly emphasized by the restless activity of Russia in the far Fast. In theory each regiment of the regular force has two strong battalions, one abroad and one at home, and the two should never be abroad at the same time; but, in fact, there are 15,000 more infantry abroad than at home with th result that two battalions of the same regi ment are often abroad at the same time, an even when this is not the case the home battalion is drained of its best men to keep its linked battalion up to war strength. This drain coupled the difficulty of obtaining recruits of the right sort has had startling results. The Duke o Cambridge. Commander-in-Chief. testified that "every battalion at home is virtually in-Sir Redvers Buller, AdjutantGeneral, declared that with the exception of the Guards, which are never sent to India, there is not a single effective infantry bat-talion at home, and Lord Walsly, now Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, picturesquely asserted that "after the drafts for India are provided for the Home Battalion will be like a lemon when all the juice is squeezed out of it. The prospect is not alluring from whatever point of view it may be regarded. It is declared to be imperatively necrould add about £1,500,000 to the yearly military expenditure, which already exceeds £18,000,000 sterling; but under existing conditions it is with the utmost difficulty that

recruits can be obtained to keep the army up to the present establishment. terms of service will therefore have to be made more tempting, and upon this subject the committee makes a number of proposals, in themselves very sensible and interesting, but which have this disadvantage, that it will cost probably £1,000,000 per annum to carry them out. Everybody is satisfied that the present system has failed, but opinion as to the best means of making the army as efficlent as it ought to be is by no means unanimous. The controversy can scarcely be called a political one, but broadly speaking the Tories believe that the desired object may be attained by spending more money, while the Liberals think that £18,000,000 a year, judiciously ex-

pended, ought to be sufficient to purchase a first-rate article. It is not likely, however, that the committee's report will have any immediate effect. It is more probable that it will be tied into a neat bundle and shelved indefinitely, for the country is on the eve of a general election, to be followed by a long period of political unrest, during which the politicians will have time and inclination only for legislation or reforms calculated to win votes or embarrass opponents.

The annual report of the East End Emigration fund, issued to-day, makes no reference to Mr. Gardener's unfavorable report, referred to in THE SUN some weeks ago, but gives great prominence to Capt. Gretton's glowing account of the prosperity of the emigrants sent to Canada by the society. Lord Brassey has accepted the Presidency of the society, and Lord Salisbury has subscribed £50 to the funds and

sent it his blessing.

A melancholy meeting of shareholders of the National Steamship Company was held at Liverpool on Thursday. The Chairman had to announce that no dividend could be paid on ordinary shares, that passengers were few, that freight were low, and fuel and labor expensive, and that most of their steamers were practically obsolete. The company will soon give up the passenger business altogether, and it is evident that if profit is to be made the smaller vessels must be sold and trade concentrated in a few large ships. One large shareholder hailing from Glasgow caused a sensation by declaring that the whole of the ordinary capital would be absorbed in about five years, and that he would prefer to see the whole thing sold rather than to subscribe money for new steamers, but this diagreeable gentleman was promptly suppressed, and the meeting ended without bloodshed.

The two great Scotch railways, the North British and the Caledonian, have entered into an arrangement providing for a division of competitive traffic and absolute cessation of building or promoting fresh lines for twentyfive years. The traders of Glasgow have taken up arms against the combination, and fighting has already commenced with great spirit. Fortunately for the traders, the Glasgow and Southwestern, a powerful local line, refused to join the combination, thus giving inderendent access to the coast and to Eng-land by means of the Midland road. Tradnow actively organizing a boycott of the English allies of the North British and Caledonian, in the belief that the former, in order to protect themselves, will be forced to take action against the combination. Big railway deals are rarely attempted in this ountry, and the fight over the present one is being watched all over the country with the keenest interest.

The Royal Commission on Labor has sat for less than a year, but has already spent £10,000. body imagined the entertainment would be so

expensive.
It is said that by Sir Henry James's advice Mrs. Osborne, whose trial will probably take place next Monday week at the Old Bailey, will throw herself upon the mercy of the court, and that Sir Charles Russell will then make ar appeal that she be treated under the statute passed by this Parliament and known as "The | ing the Columbia celebration First Offenders' act." By this act the Judge, if satisfied that the first offender is truly peni tent and not likely to offend again, may admonish and discharge the prisoner. The ac was not designed to help a criminal like Mrs Osborne, but the lawyers believe it is capable of being made to fit this particular case.

The Rev. George Arbuthnot, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, writes that the restoration of the chancel of Shakespeare's Church has been completed at the expense of the committee of Stratford ladies. The worn-out pavement has been relaid, the whitewashed walls have been scraped; the windows, from which the last traces of the ancient glass were removed in 1701, have been filled with beautiful modern glass; the panelling behind the stalls, which had disappeared altogether, has been replaced, and last, but by no means least, the iltar slab of St. Thomas of Canterbury's chapel, erected by John De Stratford, Arch ishop of Canterbury, has been recovered from the place where it has lain hidden since the Reformation, and is now used as the high altar. The ladies have exhausted their funds and the vicar suggests that other people should takes hand and pay for the entire restoration of the nave. Englishmen do not show any burn ing desire to contribute. Few Englishmen ever visit Stratford-on-Avon, and if some wealthy American should offer to finish the restoration of Shakespeare's Church no false

pride will be allowed to stand in the way of accepting the money.

George Howard, the interesting husband of Paris milliner, has lost the first round in his fight for the earldom of Wicklow. He appealed against the Queen's Bench order tha he should give security for costs before being lowed to proceed with his action, and to-day the Court of Appeal decided against him Unless the millinery business be worth a couple of thousand pounds and Mme. Howard be willing to sell it and devote the proceeds to a chase after a shadowy title, George Howard

must relinquish his ambition. Baby farming in England, says the Baron ess Burdett Coutts in the Sunday Magazine, still remains practically unchecked by law. It is only when more than one child is taken at a time that the baby farmer's establishment has to be registered. The consequence is that only one child at a time is taken in to be foully murdered. Revolting facts have come under the Baroness's observation. At the Shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to "one poor little girl at five years of age was almost imbecile from the terrors she had endured, and her language on the rare occasions when she did speak was of a foul and svil kind. She had been tied up across the rails of a bedstead and beaten ur mercifully by two human flends day after day so that her back was always a mass of wales and blood. One of the Sisters at the home,

The Best Electro-Medical Butteries. The New No. 4 Home with Burnley Dry Cell. No acid or liquids. Currents range from mildest to most pow erfut, \$7,50. J. H. Bunnell & Co., 70 Cortlandt at ... 4.6c

C. Percaval, importer of French (auliflower, Arti-chokes, Brusseis Strouts, Salada, (amember, and all other chosess), by it leas I largoists, and Chesting, wholesale and retail. Office, 100 Uin av., Sranch, 700 6th av., 45th

where at length the persecuted child found a refuge, showed her a picture of our Lord's crucifizion more than a year after her admis-sion, whereupon the child shrank back almost in terror. 'Oh,' she said, 'I was like that

In another case seven children were res cued, but four of them, alas! too late. "It was heartrending." says the Baroness. "to see the apparent inability of these children of 3 and 4 and 5 to understand what it meant to be kissed and loved. Little Maud M. had been locked up and tied to a bedpost behind a cellar door, where her suppressed whimpering and walling made the neighbors think a dog was kept there. When little Maud was rescued from the clutches of the woman to whose 'motherly care' she had been intrusted she could neither walk nor talk, and, though 5 years old, was just like a tiny baby."

Some sympathy is expressed for Sampson, the strong man who came back from America on the Teutonic to answer the charge of stealing Mrs. Bernstein's jewels, because it is not generally believed that he is morally guilty of theft. Sampson, like Sandow, the rival strong man of London, has been pursued by women ever since he became famous. Professional strong men are not, as a general thing, af-flicted with a false sense of delicacy. Sandow. for instance, married a year ago Miss Nellie Costen Howe, fifteen years his senior,

a lady of national reputation, whose vocation, while not mentionable in polite society has been none the less lucrative. possessed a fine house, a large bank account, and jewels that might make a duchess envious. Since her marriage to Sandow that talented gentleman has each week put his salary in the bank, and the best to eat and drink is not too good for him. Likewise, he is gradually converting his wife's necklace, brace lets, and earrings into scarfpins, shirt studs, cuff links, and fob pendants for himself.

Persons who are acquainted with the code of ethics that govern professional strong men argue that Sampson had no more idea that he was taking anything that was not his due when he went off with Mrs. Bernstein's diamonds, after borrowing £700 from her, then Nell Gwynne had when she departed from her lover, wearing a part of the crown jewels.

The critics, as a general thing, have not been particularly kind to Elwyn Langdon Mitchell's play. "Deborah." which has been on at the Avenue Theatre this week. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the circumstance that the author is an American. Newertheless, Clement Scott of the Telegraph, whose opinion s considered more valuable than that of any other London critic, has much to say in prais of the young dramatist's work. The Telegraph

BAYS: "There is so much strong dramatic stuff in it, several of the scenes are so full of vigor, and there is such a pulse in the play at odd times. that it is really worth while considering if it could not be refashioned with the ultimate view of the Adelphi or some equally popular theatre."

This may not be very high praise, but it shows that Scott meant well. Helen Dauvray's London début yesterday as Suzanne de Ruseville in "A Scrap of Paper." has been well received by the critics. All are kind enough to say that the actress's pervousness on the occasion of her first appearance should protect her from too severe criticism and that she will doubtless prove an acquisition to the English stage.

Adelaide Detchon has just completed a successful reciting tour in Scotland. The ancient college of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, conferred a collegiate decoration upon her this week amid the greatest enthusiasm. The students afterward unhorsed her carriage and drew Miss Detchon through the city to the hotel.

C. J. Abud, acting for Abbey and Grau, has arranged a five weeks' engagement for Sarah Bernhardt at Shaftesbury Theatre, commencing on May 28. It is said that the informal negotiations for securing Bernhardt's return to the Comedie Française have failed, the lady asking too much.

Imre Kirally sailed for New York on the Lahn on Wednesday to produce his new spectacle, "Columbia." with the Barnum show at Madison Square Garden. He expects to arive in N his people together for the 4th, and will present "Columbia" complete on the first night of the show. Kiralfy intends to get back to London within five weeks to look after the interests of "Venice," the great spectacular performance at the Olympia, and then he will go to Madrid to make ready his historical spectacle there, which is to be presented dur-

Rudolf Bial of the New York firm of Koster & Bial is in London. He has engaged two of the best known celebrities of the London music halls, both American girls, who appeared on the stage of his own theatre whe they were stars of far less magnitude. These are Marie Lloyd and Vanoni. The former will make her reappearance at Koster & Bial's on July 4, and the latter in September.

FACTORY GIRLS INSULTED.

Paster Richardson Apprais to Organized
Labor to Protect Them.

BROCKTON, Feb. 27. - The Rev. Frank K. Richardson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, addressed the Central Labor Union to-night and created a sensation by his exposure of the practices of certain foremen in the shoe shops toward the women in their employ. He had investigated the rumors and had proof that two foremen, whom he did not name, made a practice of subjecting the girls to immoral proposals, and threatening them with dismissal if they refused to submit. Mr. Richardson said:

I have the names of parties. I have the direct personal statements of women involved, and I have confirmatory evidence in the worst case that has come to my notice from one to whom the foreman himself admitted his insulting propositior. I have evidence touching the factories in neighboring towns, all showing that it is possible for women to be compelled to listen to vile suggestions, to be treated with undue familiarity, and to be subjected to direct insult. Now, it seems to me that the employees of any establishment where such a state of things becomes known, and labor, organized or unorganized, should make it so hot for such a man that he would be compelled to get out. For when men in this city have been compelled to leave, because they were insulting to labor men in the discharge of their duties to their labor organizations, why cannot you make it too hot for the man who dares to make it unpleasant for a good woman or a pretty girl." ect personal statements of women involved.

MISS BARKANY'S ENFORCED IDLENESS

An Injunction that Will Keep Her Of the Stage for Two Weeks at Least. When Marie Barkany, the Austrian actress, came to America to keep an engagement at Amberg's Theatre in this city both Leo Von Raven and Max Mansfeld say that she signed an agreement not to play in any other theatre in New York. Her engagement was for twenty nights at \$150 a night. At its expiration she arranged to appear at the Thalia Theatre. She played there three nights, Yesterday, however, Judge Lacembe of the United States Circuit Court granted a preliminary injunction restraining Miss farkany from appearing again until the matter is argued on Marca 15. Consequently the programme at the Thalia was changed last night, and every one buying a ticket at the loss office was notified that Miss Barkany would not appear. Lee you haven and Max Mansfeld at whose request the injunction was granted, had to give hall in the sung of \$2,000 to reimburse Miss Barkany if she knowledges. an agreement not to play in any other theatre

A tourney between the East and West, via the New York Central and connections, gives the traveller more real comfort than by any other toute. Six trains a day to Chicago. See time table -4/c.

Between the Acts and Bravo 19c. Haif Dima Sc. All Tobacco Cigarettee are the Brands made by Thou ii Hail. Estab 4 1894. 446.

HILL WORKERS IN GEORGIA.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF FIF. TERN ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

The Choice of the Juntor Senator of New York as the Presidential Candidate Urged as Necessary to Success-With Him as Lander New York Can Be Carried and Special Achieved-Bill Cinbs Springing Up to the State with Amazing Rapidity.

ATLANTA, Feb. 27.-The Campaign Committee of Fifteen, headed by Senator A. H. Col-quitt and ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, appointed to push the canvass of Senator D. B. Hill for the Presidency, has issued an address to the people. The conference out of which this Campaign Committee grew was held sev eral days ago, when Senator Colquitt was in the city. News of the fact got out through the State, and, without even waiting for a formal announcement of the committee, various towns have organized Hill clubs. Even the leaders of the Cleveland movement in this State now admit the hopelessness of his case. and continue their support of him only as a cover until some new man can develop to whom they can go. The address is as follows:

"To the Democrate of Georgia:
"We deem the success of the Democratic party in the approaching Presidential election of the greatest importance to the country, and particularly to the people of the South. The renewed efforts of the Republicans in the last session of Congress to increase the expenses of the Government beyond all precedent to pass a Force bill for the subjugation of the South and for the purpose of giving their party power to perpetuate its plutocratic reign and to oppress each State or section at its pleasure, their open encouragement of such laws as tend to build up great monopolies, to give power to privileged classes to use money of this country in illegitimate speculation to the detriment of legitimate business, thereby increasing the welfare of the few at the expense of the many. make it the duty of every patriotic Democrat in the land to make an earnest effort to overcome in the approaching campaign such renewed and dangerous aggression of the Republican party. We have observed with gratification the splendid Oght made under the leadership of the Hon. David B. Hill of New York to redeem the Empire State from the domination of this corrupt and unscrupulous party. He has never suffered defeat and has

domination of this corrupt and unscrupulous party. He has never suffered defeat and has been recommended to the Democracy of the Country at large by the unanimous voice of the Democracy of the State of New York, in convention assembled, as the man who can most assuredly carry that State for the Democratic party in the next Presidential election. The record of his long public service commends him to the country as an able statesman, a sound financier, a fearless official, and an incorruptible and unimpeachable public servant. His exemplary private life attests the character of the man.

"The most serious charge made against him is that he is a sterling Democrat and that he has not been and cannot be driven from his Democratic allegiance by lie-publican trickery or denunciation. He has redeemed the great State of New York to the Democracy, and the most emphatic protest now being made against him is inspired, primarily, by this crowning achievement of his career as Governor, in which he was sustained by the Court of Appeals of his State. He has no alignment in common with the Republican party, and is the eternal foe of Republican authority, and as such may be relied upon to 'turn the rascals out' should he be made President.

"We have no hareh words for any great Democrat who asylvas to the Presidency, for we believe that the policy of denunciation of great Democratic leaders is unwise, unjust, and dangerous, and that it should be left to the Republicans. We will support earnestly and fearlessly whomever the National Democratic Convention nominates, but we believe to insure success of party we should take no chances. We believe that judgment and policy alike demand that the standard bearer chosen should be David B. Hill. It is of the utmost importance to Democraty and to the cause of good government that it should carry New York assures Republican success. In the next electors college the will be 444 electors. One hundred and ninety-nine of these, not including the votes from lowa and six from Michigan, come from of the South, Indiana, Connecticut, Iowa, and New Jersey, and six votes from Michigan, and the Democratic candidate, without New York, would have only 2059 votes, or fourteen less than the number necessary to elect. If the Democratic party carries New York success is assured. Without it failure is certain. We urge upon you the importance of the work of organization in this State. Consult among yourselves, calmly and dispassionately, considering the question from the point of Democratic success, which is far above the claims of any one man or set of men. Organize among yourselves and educate the people to the importance of the issue, and let the voice and vote of Georgia be recorded on the right side of this great question, which is so full of import to the Democracy and to the country. Respectfully, "John T. Gienn, Chairman: Charles S. Northen, Secretary; Alfred H. Colquitt, Joseph E. Brown, Evan P. Howell, John L. Hopkins, R. D. Spalding, Patrick Calhoun, D. N. Speer, L. J. Hill, John O. Waddell, Clark Howell, Fulton Colville, William C. Glenn, James F. O'Neil, John M. Slaton."

NOT ALL HARMONY IN THE THELFTH. Hanly's Friends and Keenan's Do Not Get Along Comfortably.

A recent meeting of the Tammany organization of the Twelfth district was attended almost exclusively by the members who think that injustice was done to Daniel Hanly in deposing him from the leadership in favor of Patrick Keenan, who was formerly the County Patrick Keenan, who was formerly the County Democracy leader of the district. John Wrede, who has a \$2,250 piace in the County Clerk's office, is Secretary of the organization. He was accused of neglecting to send notices of the meeting to Keenan and his friends. Wrede denied these charges and Mr. Keenan is alleged to have replied:

I will take care of you later."

Mr. Keenan is sald to have got into a snarl with John Reilly. Tammany's leader in the Fourteenth district, by suggesting that when the new apportionment is made several good Democratic blocks out of Mr. Reilly's district should be added to the Twelfth.

VOLUNTEER PROVISIONALS

Meet All Day at 10 Wall Street with Grover Cleveland Around the Corner. The Volunteer Provisional State Committee of the Cleveland Kickers met yesterday at the Mugwump bureau, 10 Wall street. They began it early in the morning and kept it up most of the afternoon. Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Condert.

the afternoon. Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Coudert, and Mr. Grace were the great men present. The Cleveland Kickers propose to flood the State with anti-Hill literature, and attempt to the Convention they have called for May 31 at Syracuse. A headquarters has been hired at Chicago. Grover Cleveland, with his friend, E. C. Benedict, was at the Mills building most of the afternoon, and was acquainted with what was going on around the corner.

Policeman James Poster Missing,

Policeman James Foster of the First precinct. Brooklyn, has been missing since Tuesday morning. He went off duty at 12 o'clock on Monday night and was last seen by an employee of Brown's Hotel in Washington street, where he had a room. He has been o street, where he had a room. He has been on the ferce for a number of years, and it was supposed he was a bachelor. It was learned last night, however, that a year ago he mar-ried a girl who attends the church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea. Heligious differences, it is said, caused him to leave his wife a few weeks ago, and he then hired a furnished room.

on Tuesday next Capt. Campbell will prefer charges against Foster of absence without leave. In the mean time his relatives and friands are making a search for him. E. & W. " Elko."

for trade mark on your collars or cuffs denotes per fect torm, also superiority of quality and unish.—Ada The finest and only restibuted night train for Boaton and New England points issues Brooklyn and L L City at 11 P. M. daily.—Ada. MADE PRESENTS TO GIRLS.

Vincent C. Lindon Accused of Stealing a C. O. D. Package of Jewelry.

Vincent C. Linden, formerly baggageman for the New Jersey Central Railroad and agent for the United States Express Company at Westfield, N. J., was arrested in West street late Friday afternoon, accused of having stolen a box of jewelry from the United States Express Company last fall.

Linden comes from an old New Jersey fam-

ly. His father died six years ago. His mother. Mrs. Mary Linden, still lives in the family nomestead at Graceland, near Westfield. Linden's brother, Mr. William Linden, is a conractor, and has done much work for the Central Railroad. He himself is 24 years old. On the first of last April he went to work for F. R. Pennington, then United States Express agent at Westfield, with a view to learning the ousiness and then coming to New York and working in the general offices of the company. He had just returned from a six years' stay it South Carolina, where he had been managing a phosphate company. He worked with Pen

south Carolina, where he had been managing a phosphate company. He worked with Pennington faithfully until June I, when a package of jewelry sent from Chicago, and marked C. O. D., was received at the office to be delivered to Gliby & Pearson, jewellers in Westfield. The package was valued at \$800.

Linden took the package to Gliby & Pearson, who refused to receipt for it, saying it was not what they ordered. Linden then took it back to the office. On July I Mr. Pennington resigned as agent and Mr. C. L. Wensel took his place. Linden remained in Wensel's employ, getting \$28 a month. When the transfer papers for unclaimed goods were made out to Wensel by Pennington there was no record of the package of jewelry.

Weusel knew nothing of the package until the last week of August, when a tracer, that is, a printed inquiry sent along the line, was received asking what had become of it. He looked over his receipt stubs and his unclaimed or returned package records, but found no record of its having been received or returned. On Oct. 13, two weeks after the receipt of the tracer. Linden disappeared.

While working in Westfield Linden boarded at the Country Lan, a hotel kept by Frederick Combs. Among he servants at the hotel were two waitresses, Maggie Cunningham and Mary Mooney. They are prefit girls, and Linden, unknown to his friends, was very attentive to them. On the evening of June 28 there was a ball at the Country Inn. Linden was there, as were the two girls.

Mooney. They are pretty girls, and Linden, unknown to his friends, was very attentive to them. On the evening of June 28 there was a ball at the Country Inn. Linden was there, as were the two girls.

About 10 o'clock in the evening Linden approached Maggie Cunningham and handed her a gold brooch and a pair of diamond earrings. He said a friend had given them to him. The girl, an unsuspecting country maid, believed him and took the jewelry. He next went to Mary Mooney and gave her a gold brooch and diamond pin, telling her the same story. She took the gifts and said nothing.

The next morning Linden went to Proprietor Comba and offered to seil him a gold Masonic watch charm. Combs said he must know where it came from before he would buy it. Linden said he found it in front of the hotel after the ball. Combs bought the charm, paying him \$1.50. Linden then went to Mr. Wensel and gave him a charm exactly like the one he sold to Combs. He toid Wensel he found the charm on the street. After leaving Wensel he came to New York and spent the night, roturning to Westfield the following day.

The day before Linden disappeared from Westfield, the express company notified former Agent Pennington that he would have to make good the value of the lost package. Penningson placed the matter in the hands of Detective Marsh who finally learned that during Linden's stay in Westfield Ticket Agent Dennison had missed a number of tickets. The detectives traced the tickets to Linden, who, it is said, had sold some and used the others.

From Westfield Linden came to New York and New Jarsey Gaslight Company at 115 Broadway. He stayed there only a few weeks. He next appeared as a cook in a West street chep house. Detective Marsh tried to arrest him there, but he got away.

Pennington them went before the Grand Jury at Elizabeth and obtained an indetment against Linden. A warrant was issued, and love trives traced the room of the leadquarters. He was held yesterday awaiting requisition papers.

At the offices of the United States Lapress A

SHE WASN'T A BURGLAR.

Miss Klingenberg as Such. In the early part of last December Louisa Klingenberg, a pretty German girl of 19, was engaged in the household of William Fanning at Hastings-on-Hudson as cook Fanning is a real estate agent at 315 Madison avenue, in this city, and his house on Tower Hill is one of the handsomest in Hastings. Mrs. Fanning liked her new servant, and everything went on smoothly for a time. A few days after she had begun her work Louisa obtained permission to go down to New York for a few hours. She was allowed to go on her proto return the same day, but she failed to keep it, and did not get back until Saturday after noon. Mr. and Mrs. Fanning had gone out of town in the mean time, and the giriffound the town in the mean time, and the giriffound the house locked when she returned. She left a note for Mrs. Fanning explaining that she had fallen and dislocated her shoulder, and that was the reas on why she noted not been able to get back on Friday. The notealso said that Mrs. Fanning could look for another girl.

Another girl was obtained, and Mrs. Fanning heard nothing from Louisa until the day lefter Christians. She was sick with gritthen, and during the morning she had occasion to send ther six year old boy to one of the attle rooms. He found the door looked, and so reported to his mother. Sie sent her so hunting for the key, and he found it after a little search. When he had opened the attle door he was astonished to find Louis a Elingenberg in the room. He ran back to his mother in affright, and the whole household was thrown into excitement. One of the found servants was sent up stairs with a pistol, and she beked Louisa up again in a hurry.

Meanwhile Mrs. Fanning had telegraphed for her husband and sent out for a pollecman Mrs. H. P. Brown, one of Mrs. Fanning's neighbors, went up to the attle to talk with the girl and Louisa told her that she wanted to see Mrs. Fanning. Policeman Murphy came in and arrested the girl, and at noon Mr. Fanning arrived in response to the telegram. He accompanied the policeman murphy came in and arrested the girl, and at noon Mr. Fanning arrived in response to the telegram. He accompanied the policeman she was the tothe White Plains jail to await the Grand Jury's action. She was imprisoned thero until early this month, when she was discharged as no indictment was found against her.

Louisa's explanation of the way she came to be in the Fanning cottage is that she work. house locked when she returned. She left a

charged, as no indictment was found against her.

Louisa's explanation of the way she came to be in the Fanning cottage is that she wont, on the evening of Dec. 23, to the house to ask Mrs. Fanning for couployment. No one was Mrs. Fanning for couployment. No one was at home and she walked into the library and sat down to wait. She says she stayed there until lata in the evening expecting that some one would come into the room. Then she got frightened and started up statis to the softial that in the evening expecting that some one would come into the room. Then she got frightened and started up statis to the softial that in the evening expecting that some ning, who came up statis. She fled into the attle room. He locked the door and went down again.

Mr. Fanning did not press the charge against his former servant, and no evidence against her was offered before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Fanning could not be found vesterday. His father, Goorge W. Fanning said that he was travelling at present. So in after her experience with Louisa Mrs. Fanning went on a visit to her mother at Metuchen. N. J. accompanied by her son, but she is now back at her home in Hastings.

Spent Stolen Money at the Winter Trucks. Joseph Covert of 318 Stuyvesant avenue was efore Judge Waish in the Adams Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of embezziement. He was treasurer of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association for the year 1891, and when he retired from oilles it was found that he was nearly \$500 short. He admitted that he had lost the money in gambling at the winter race tracks; and begged the association to forgive him for the sake of his fact y. His arrival for morey did not prevail and he has been held for trial.

Young & Smylle's "Aeme" Lieute- Pellets.

"A Garden of Suulight and Cheer."

TRIED SUICIDE AFIER HE LEFT HER. Miss Robinson Follows Waje to His Stable and Takes Poison There.

Cora Robinson, or Mary Clark, as she has recently been known, who attempted suicide on Friday night, is the daughter of Contracto Robinson, who lives at St. Ann's avenue and 136th street. Two years ago, when she was 19, she went to live with Henry Waje, who was tending bar in Bulter's saloon at Willis ave nue and the Southern Boulevard.

Waje received a legacy which enabled him to buy the stables at 504 and 506 Southern Boulevard. Two weeks ago, after a quarrel he left the girl. She called at the stables on Sunday last and took him to task for aban doning her. A policeman made herl cave. Or Friday afternoon she went to the stable again

Friday afternoon she went to the stable again and uphraided Waje. She ended the interview with the declaration that she would poison herself.

The watchman was in charge when she reappeared at the stable on Friday night. It was after 10 o'clock, and he had left the office for a few minutes. He returned to find the girl standing in the middle of the floor with an expression of pain on her face.

I have taken poison," she said. "I told Henry I would, but he did not believe me." She fell to the floor in convulsions, and the watchman summoned Dr. Steele of 170 Alexander avenue. The Doctor bent over her, and in her writhings she flung some of the poison in his face. It was carbolic acid and injured the Doctor's oye considerably.

He sent the girl to the Harlem Hospital. After her recovery yeaterday afternoon she was locked up in the Morrisania Drison, and will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court to-day.

WAS KNOCKED DOWN AND DIED. Holmes's Brief Fist Fight with Crowth

Frank Crowther, a clam opener, who lives at 108 Gansevoort street, and works for G. L. Burnham at 122 Gansevoort street, got into a fight yesterday afternoon with William Holmes of 354 West Twelfth street Holmes

is dead and Crowther is locked up.

Crowther had a day off and spent the time in Lohman's saloon at 536 West street. In the afternoon Holmes, who worked for the Gansevoort Market Sheep Company, joined him, and they threw dice together and spun the nickelin-the-slot horse race machine. They were quarrelling at 4% when Arthur C. Farley, a bookkeeper for the sheep company, came in. "Ill settle that Monday morning or now."

bookkeeper for the sheep company, came in.
"Ill settle that Monday morning or now."
Holmes cried.
"All right," said Crowther, and they went out on the sidewalk and began to fight. Farley followed them.
They struck at each other, Farley says, and fell over in opposite directions. Crowther got up again, and hit Holmes while the latter was down. Farley parted them. Holmes, he says, was aimost belpless, and did not seem to have any life in him. Farley went for help. When he got back Holmes was dead.
There were no bruises or cuts on him, the police say, and his death did not seem to have been the result either of a blow or of a fail. They locked un Crowther, however, to await the autopsy. Holmes leaves a wife and two children.

MRS. FOX'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Due to Natural Causes the Police Think-

John Fox. a clerk, 40 years old, went to his coms at 200 East Forty-first street at 10 o'clock Friday night and found his wife Sarah lying dead on the floor near the bed. He called in Mrs. Treanor, from whom he rented the rooms, and a few moments later was arrested by Policeman Michael Tierny of the Thirty-fifth street station. He was arraigned at the Yorkville police court yesterday. He denied that he had anything to do with the

Mrs. Treanor said to Justice Hogan that Mrs. Fox drank and was often ill. On Friday morn-Fox drank and was often ill. On Friday morning at 5 o'clock Mrs. Fox complained to her that she felt very weak, and Mrs. Treanor gave her twenty cents to buy brandy. Atvarious times in the course of the day Mrs. Treanor gave her some of the brandy. About 4 o'clock to the afternoon Mrs. Fox said able felt cold and was going to bed. She went into her room, and that was the last time Mrs. Treanor saw her alive.

her alive.

Capt. Devery said he thought there was nothing suspicious about the death, and that the woman had died from a hemorrhage. Justice Hogan paroled Fox for examination to-day.

SOLD THE OTHER AGENT'S TICKETS.

Hiram P. Halengbeck, the night ticket agent at the Main street station of the Long Island Railroad at Flushing, was arrested last night by Detective James Sarvis of the company on a charge of grand larceny. Hallengbeck is accused of appropriating tickets from the ticket case of Day Agent Palmer and selling them when he was on duty at night. For over a year Agent Palmer has been unable to make

his cash account balance with his ticket account, and has been compelled repeatedly to
make good the shortage to the company out of
his salary.

At last he concluded he was being robbed,
and he got several persons on Wednesday
hight to puy tickets of Hallengheck. These and he got several persons on Wednesday night to buy lickets of Hallengbeck. These tickets were returned to Palmer, and he identified some of them as stolen from his

identified some of them as stolen from his tickel case.
Hallengbeck was committed to jail last evening by Justice Smith. On being searched a nunch of tickets was found on him which Agent Palmer also identified as some taken from his ticket case. It is said Agent Palmer has lost about \$500.
Hallengbeck, who is married, lives at 175 India street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn. He is ment 25 years old, and has been in the employ of the railroad company about four years, its will have a hearing before Justice Smith to-morrow.

TOWING IN A HURRICANE.

The Saturn Has Been Having a Time of to on Her Latest Venture.

The towing steamship Saturn is probably having a hard time of it with the British freighter Akabar. They left Turk's Island on Veb. 17, the Akabar in tow. They were passed on Sunday last, just before a destructive northensing a struck the southern coast, south of liatterns. The Saturn was towing the freighter at the rate of about nine knots. They were, doubtless, caught in the hurricane, and that is the reason nething has been heard of them since Sunday. The best coasters made only seventy miles in t, aty-four hours while the blast was at its worst.

Small-pox in the Steerage.

Wincenty Ruszkovski, a Polish immigran 26 years old, became ill with small-pox on the Inman lin steamship City of Chicago on the voyage from Liverpool. He was isolated, and

when the steamship arrived at Quarantine yesterday he was transferred to North Brother Island.
All of his unlucky fellow-voyagers in the steerage were vaccinated and sent to Hoffman Island, where they will remain, under observation, for three weeks. The steamship was detained for fundigation. All the cabin jussiongers were brought to the city on the side-wheeler William Fletcher.

Caught Selling Pool Tickets Central Office Detective Callahan happened

into Droher's sulcon, at 148 East Fourteenth street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He saw a crowd around a man in the rear of the saloon who was selling pool tickets on the The detective arrested him just after he had sold two tickets to Robert Wiman of 193 Madi-son street. At the Central Office the man gave the name of August L. Flerce and sain he fleet at 229 Vest Fifteenth street. He was bailed.

John Thompson's Body Found.

The body of John Thompson of St. James who went gunning in St. James Bay on Tuesday of last week with George Curham, and failed to return was brought to the surface with a grappling from yesterday, a short distance from where the capetized skill was found. The slotgums used by the two men were found near the same spot. Curham is thought to have teen drowned also, but he body has not yet been free vered.

The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co.'s hattun Beer, muit and hope only. 220 E. Shin et. A CITY IN RIOTERS' HANDS.

MORS AND VIOLENCE IN THE STREET

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The Attempt to Run Street Cars Under Police Protection a Fallure-in Vain the Policemen Charged Upon the Crowde-Many Heads Broken-All Traffic Stopped and Cars Run Into the Gutters.

INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 27 .- Several times today mobs have had possession of the streets of this city. Men and women have encouraged cenes and acts of violence, and one woman displayed in a crowd a black and red flag. flaunting it about her head and then hastily concealing it in her dress. It was the onte ome of the street-ear strike which began last Sunday because of the refusal by the President of the company to advance the wages of employees. Several atcars, but the strikers interfered and the cars were pushed back into the barns. The Mayor took the view that he would not afford police protection until he was assured that the compasny had not men enough to properly man and run the cars. Last night he received such assurances, and to-day the police appeared to aid the company.

No attempt was made to run the electric ears. All efforts were concentrated on the horse cars. One hundred strikers met one car at the Grand Opera House. Here a desperate encounter occurred with the police, and when the car reached Washington street, the main thoroughfare of the city, the mob had swelled to one thousand. Slowly the car made its way a few squares further, where at least six thousand people had gathered.

Prominent among its members was a burly negro, who was foremost in trying to stop the car. The officers laid hold of him to place him under arrest. With a maddening yell the crowd sprang upon the officers and the negro was wrenched from their grasp. Police Super-intendent Colbert headed a detail for his recapture. They waded into the crowd. mowing right and left with their clubs. A heavy board. wielded by one of the crowd, descended on the Superintendent's head, and he fell. Another crash came, and Capt. Dawson was nearly felled to the ground by an earthen vessel. which struck him on the head, being thrown from a window. Such actions as these pre-cluded all possibility of further lemency.

which struck him on the head, being thrown which struck him on the head, being thrown which struck him of head, being thrown him of the head, the head, the head, the head the head, the head to the head, tearing open scalp and hair, and laying bare the head, tearing open scalp and laying bare the head, the head, the head, the head to the head, the head the head, the head the head, the head the head, the head was the mission shill be head. The police charged, and again the rocks began to fiy. One huge brick struck Capt Dawson in the middle of the back, doubling him up with pain. A striker's fist landed at the same time on his nose. Another missile struck l'atrolman Settle on the head, cutting his helmet clear through. Patrolman Smith fared worst of all. A big stone struck him beneath his heimet on the back of the head, tearing open scalp and hair, and laying bare the bone. After severe fighting the crowd was dispersed and quisted. Smith was carried away in an ambulance.

Not more than five minutes afterward some one yelled: There goes one on Meridian street!" and away went the crowd. There were two cars there guarded by a handful of police. The crowd swooped down upon them like birds of prey. The officers clubbed and pounded in vain. The men's heads seemed made of iron. In a trice the mob had the mules unhitched, and with hoarse yells they pushed the cars into the gutter. A large crowd of men and boys were in the gutter standing on an improvised scaffolding of boards. Into this the car was pushed, and more than one striker and policeman will wear knots on their head for the next few days.

John McHugh was the driver of another dumped car. He is a poor man, and needed work. His plucky wife was on the car with him to lend him encouragement by her presence. When the car went back a gang boarded it and gave McHugh abeating, a negro striking him with a stone. Constable Sorters ran to his rescue. The rewere no Brotherhood men in the crowd whom he knew to release the him home.

him with a stone. Constable Sorters ran to his rescue. There were no Brotherhood men in the crowd whom he knew to release the man, and Sorters agreed to take him home, To this the crowd consented, and McHughand his wife were escorted home under Sorters's protection.

man, and sorters agreed to take him home. To this the crowd consented, and McHughand his wife were escorted home under Sorters's protection.

In another part of the city two women jumped aboard a car, rushed to the driver, threw their arms around him, ond then gave him a territile beating. A policeman rescued him, but the women got away. In other parts of the city the mules were unlitched from cars and were stampeded, and the cars were deralled. Many arrests were made, but ball was furnished in every case.

Finally all attempts to run the cars were abandoned. The Mayor stands firm by his decision, and will again afford all the protection to the company within his power. He says tonight:

"This is a very sad business, and all we have to do is to units for peace. There is not a word of truth in the statement that there was any pressure brought to bear on me to order out the police. That has been my intention all the time as soon as Mr. Frenzel had men enough to operate its cars. When the strikers' Advisory Committee called on me the other day I told them the same thing. They asked me to say nothing about it, and I did not. On Saturday morning the time was rice, and I was informed that plenty of men were in readiness to start the ears, and upon advice from the Board of Public Safety we decided to call out the police. My every effort will be to quell riots, and if I am to be censured let it not be done until peace is restored. My mind has never changed on what should be done, but it did not seem to be the proper thing to act until this morning."

Emily Yeamans Very Low.

Emily Yeamans is believed to be dying. Late last evening she was very low, and it was not expected that she would survive twenty-four

An area of exceptionally high pressure spread over the lake region, the New. England Sintes, and Canada yesterday. It was attended by a decided cold wave. The temperature was from to 10° below zero in Can-ada. In northern Michigan and Vermont it reached zero, at Albany it was 8° above zero. The cold wave is passing rapidly eastward, but a moderate fall in tem perature will take place in this neighborhood to-day, with northeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness, and possibly a little rain or snow. By Monday it will grow warmer. The storm that developed in the Rocky Mountain region on Friday has increased in force and magnitude, travelling northeastward toward the lake regions. Rain was falling yesterday in Kanasa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and snow in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Manitoba. This atorm should continue to increase in severity to-day. The winds have already attained a velocity of from twenty-four to thirty-six miles an hour, and should be high to-day over the lakes, with rain and snow extending east to the central States. Coder weather will follow the atorm over the northwest States, with temperatures

helow zero over the Dakotas.
It was fair and pleasant in this city yesterday; highest official temperature, 41°; lowest, 31°; average ha-midity, 72 per cent.; wind northwest and north; highest velocity, 22 miles an hour; average, 11 miles The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue See

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Sora building recorded the temperature yeaterday as follows:

1831	1832	1830 P.M.	278	408		
18 M	278	357	418	18	18	18
18 M	278	18	18	18	18	
18 M	278	18	18	18	18	
18 M	278	18	18	18		
18 M	278	18	18	18		
18 M	278	18	18			
18 M	278	28				
28 M	28	28				
29 M	28	28				
20 M	28					

LOCAL PORSCAST TILL S P. M. SCHADAY. For southeastern New York, including Long Island. also for western Connecticut and northern New Jersey, fair continued cold; northeast winds. For Monday, increasing cleudiness, with probably light rain at night; warmer. J. W. Baren, Assistant Observe.

WARHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUSDAY, For New England, brisk and high easterly winds, with severe gales and cloudy weather on the coast; fair in the interior: slightly warmer by Monday. For eastern New York, brisk easterly seinte, with gales on the

For western New York and western Pennsylvania fair weather; anutheasterly winds; warmer by Monday

Heering's Copenhagen Cherry Cordial. Once taken home you'll never be without it.--